

on Friday by Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister, that "Americans now are fighting in Picardy," nothing definite has been learned about where Gen. Pershing's men are located or what part they are playing in this battle of battles.

GUNS POUND BRITISH LINE.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 8.—[By the Associated Press.]—Intense hostile artillery work has been proceeding at various points along the British battle front throughout the night and this morning.

North of the river Scarpe and south of the Somme river German guns are conducting an unusually heavy bombardment such as has before indicated an imminent attack. No infantry attack, however, has been reported.

From 6 o'clock last night until mid-night the enemy heavily bombarded with gas shells the area between Clé St. Emile and La Bassée canal, in the Lens sector. The Germans also threw large quantities of gas east of Armentières.

The hostile artillery fire was above normal along the whole section of battle front from the Scarpe.

At last the German guns also were active in the area south of Villers-Bretonneux, below the Somme.

Again this morning at 4:50 o'clock the German gunners opened a terrific fire southwest of Hangard wood.

About an hour later the hostile artillery broke out against the French front just south of the British.

Throughout Sunday the German cannonade was unusually heavy in the region of Arras.

PREPARE FOR BIG EFFORT.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 8.—[By the Associated Press.]—Attacks and counter attacks continue to spring up at various points along the British battle front. While none of them have seemed large as compared with the intense conflict waged in the first days of the German offensive, all of them are important in that they represent the foundation work for bigger efforts to come.

The British offensive, again this morning the Germans undertook to advance at points in the sector north and south of Albert, end each time they failed. At 8 o'clock this morning a considerable enemy force advanced for an attack in the vicinity of Bapaume, north of Albert.

The Germans were seen coming with their guns in a mile area. The British artillery and machine guns put down such an intense barrage among them that the projected assault was stopped. Sometime afterward the enemy reformed his forces and made another effort, but this was checked without the use of infantry.

GERMANS IN BAD HOLE.

The German efforts today at Bapaume and yesterday near Serre were continuations of their strenuous attempt to get a foothold on the sector of a nasty position in which they find themselves in this region and in which they have been since the big drive was stopped in the last days of March.

At this point the Germans are holding a sharp salient which bulges out into British territory along a line roughly represented by Bapaume, Heudicourt, Cambrai, Arras, Bapaume, and Hazebrouck. This salient is something saucer shaped, the outer edge being on high ground. Upon these heights the British sat down at the end of their retirement, and since then have successfully defensed the enemy to dislodge them.

Within the salient is an inhospitable wasteland formed as part of No Man's Land in the first days of the offensive. It is shell torn and altogether is an unpleasant place over which to conduct operations. Not only is the ground bad but the whole sector is dominated by British machine guns which send never ending streams of bullets swirling down into the enemy camps, which present excellent targets.

Foe Must Take Ridge.

If the Germans were to start the second phase of their grand offensive now and were forced to "kick off" from their present position in this salient, they would encounter tremendous difficulties in maintaining satisfactory communications across the desert which lies just back of their front line.

They were to be seen on the ridge of their salient before they began to move, so it is.

"There was a hell of a fight."

Step by step the Germans gave way before the onslaught until the western part of the wood had been cleared between Moreuil and Demuin. The cavalry held it until next morning, when the infantry took over the position.

Advance Made by British.

The enemy was simply trying to get a hold on the dominating ridges. They failed at first, but at most points about the salient, and after a considerable stretch of ground in a counter attack by the British between Heudicourt and Ressigny wood, where the British pushed forward some 500 yards.

At Bapaume the Germans had some success and got a footing in some places, but their attack as a whole was a big failure. The enemy casualties were heavy because of the dominating positions held by the British machine gunners and riflemen.

Moreuil wood was found filled with German dead, and the low lying ground in front of the ridges told an awful story. It seems certain the Germans will try again to capture the heights, for their cannot sit where they are.

German Slaughter High.

The British counter attack at Aveluy wood, south of Arras, yesterday was an entire success and the old positions were returned. The men who went through this fight declare that the Germans lost three thousand to one for the British. The British did not do well. The British stormed the wood after battling forward with machine guns and rifles, and then continued the battle with hand grenades and bombs. The Germans clung tenaciously to their positions, but were gradually forced to fall back, leaving many dead.

BRITISH CAVALRY BUSY.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 7.—[By the Associated Press.]—No finer chapter has been provided from the story of the British defense since the German offensive began and was finished by the cavalry.

Never during the present war had the Germans been given the chance and they made the most of it. They have

HEAVY GUNS ACTIVE ON WEST FRONT



TROOPS IN U.S. ON BATTLE LINE IN SIXTY DAYS

Speed-Up Program Will Transport 150,000 Men a Month.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] Washington, D. C., April 8.—[Special.]—Soldiers now in training in American camps will be fighting with Gen. Foch's interallied army on the western front within sixty days.

Announcement of this plan of speeding divisions now in training to the front overseas may be made on the highest war department authority.

Under this plan soldiers will be brigaded with British and American forces immediately upon their arrival in camps behind the lines in France. They will be given thirty days' training with the commands of which they are made a part, and then will be sent to the front.

150,000 Men a Month.

Within thirty days from 100,000 to 150,000 men will be sent across the first contingents of the big troop movement that is designed to empty guard and national army contingents of men first called out last fall.

Announcement of this plan gives a partial answer to the question raised by Lloyd George's statement that the Americans during the next few weeks "will give the Germans the surprise of their lives."

The other part of the answer will be given by the American forces which have been training in France and now are being brigaded with the British and French. Without being more explicit, officials said that the surprise of which Lloyd George referred to was the greatly increased part American troops will take in resisting the German troops will be in the countering of the allies.

Officers Are Gratified.

While war department officials were reticent, satisfaction was expressed with the speed with which the incoming United States units with French and British commands. It was made plain, however, that utilization of the troops now in France is only the beginning of America's contribution to the fighting forces.

The speeding up movement is far in advance of the strongest hope heretofore expressed by officials. Men and supplies are going overseas at a faster rate than was possible when the first contingents were sent abroad. Additional ships for conveying, ending tedious delays; utilization of an increased number of ships for troop transport, and reduction in the loading and unloading time at American and British ports all contribute to expediting troop movements.

WON'T Lose Identity.

Officials made it plain today that the plan of feeding American troops into veteran British and French regiments will not denationalize the American expeditionary force. It is a temporary expedient until suitable American strength immediately available.

The opening of the third week of fighting east of Amiens, the review says, "finds the position of the allies steadily improving."

"A very strong effort by the enemy to drive down the Somme to Amiens, during which he used about twenty-five divisions on a front of a few miles, was stopped last week with complete success; only in one place was the German line advanced, and then only to a depth of less than a mile on a narrow front.

LINE NOT EVEN BENT.

"North of Albert the British advance beat off repeated and vicious attacks without bending.

"Near Montdidier the French withdrew a short distance to strong positions. The enemy is withdrawn, while mine men of America are still at their most distant at his farthest point of advance from the main Amiens Paris railway, the cutting of which would bring him no real victory. The best proof of his discomfiture is the use that he is making of minor incidents for window dressing purposes.

"A short time ago in the course of the steady advance of the British army in Palestine a small force was thrown across the Jordan to cut the Hedjaz railway. Its success was a retirement to the waterless waste through which the railway runs and rejoined the army. This retirement was advertised by the Germans as a triumph for the Turks, who are alleged to have thrown the British force back over the Jordan.

Gloat Over Hollow Victory.

"Similarly the Germans are gloating today over the capture of Pierremont and Folembray, in the neighborhood of Chauny and the forest of Courcy. A matter of fact these 'successes' are valueless. Such advance as they imply is at the extreme south of the battle zone some forty-five or fifty miles from Amiens; its tactical value is greater than its strategic value.

"Pierremont and Folembray are only outposts of the real French position in that neighborhood and there is no reason to believe that they were more than lightly held."

Greater Effort Is Ahead.

"Doubtless the Germans will make further great efforts before they can acknowledge the failure of their great spring drive, but it is safe to say that each day that passes finds the allies in a better position to resist with definite success."

"Each day their reserves, which are already considerable, are being swollen by fresh contingents from their own armies and that of the United States."

Remember LIBERTY BONDS! American Pencil Co., mfrs. VENUS PENCILS.—Adv.

ENEMY LOSSES NEAR 300,000, AMERICAN SAYS

Yankees Chase Raiders Back to Their Trenches.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 8.—[An American correspondent of the Associated Press.]—An American army correspondent has just returned from the battlefields of northern France, where he has been since virtually the beginning of the German offensive, estimates that thus far the Germans have lost at least 300,000 men in killed, wounded, and missing.

This officer formerly was a member of the British army, and is familiar with all the conditions.

CHASE RAIDERS BACK.

On the front northwest of Toul, Friday night the Germans attempted to capture the British held ridge, but were repulsed.

American infantryman fought out of the German lines at Jussy by main force.

On the 23d the cavalry came into its own, for the horses were brought forward and the troops began a series of spectacular feats.

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The Stevens Building Restaurant

Eighth Floor Stevens Building
17 N. STATE STREETTWO \$1,000,000
BOND PURCHASES
LEAD DAY HERELeaders Warn of Too
Much Confidence; Urge
Great Effort.

Whether you come for luncheon or dinner, you are assured of better service in food and service than can be found in any other restaurant in America.

Stevens' Special 50c Luncheon
Served from 11:00 A. M. to 3:00 P. M.

CHOICE OF
Fresh Strawberry Cocktail
Fresh Lemonade or Orange Beverage
Cupcake (1/2) Muffins or Fresh Fruit Cocktail
Creme, Pudding, English Beef Broth, Etc.

Queen Gherkin
Grilled Haddock Steaks, Maitre d'Hotel
Fillet of Sole, Saut^e Tartar
Baked Red Snapper, Louisiana
Fried Haddock Steak, Scallops
Entree of Best Tenderloin, Poultry and Game
Stevens' Special Vegetarian Dinner
Beef Prime Rib of Beef, Mushroom Souffle
Hors d'Oeuvre
Cured Beef Heart with Green Peppers or Beans
Individual Baked Potatoes, Brown Bread
Milk-Fed Chicken Leg Broiled, Best Salad
Ponched Eggs, Flan, Souffle
Minced Chicken with Virginia Ham, Cordon Bleu
Broiled Veal Cutlet with Cress, Flan
Broiled Salmon Steak, Cabaret, French Fries
Omelets
Chicken or Fresh Shrimp Salad, Mayonnaise
Homemade Corn Fritters, Fresh Strawberries
Orange Marmalade, Omelette Glace
Boiled, Mashed or au Gratin Potatoes

CHOICE OF
Pineapple Canned Pudding, Pineapple Jam
Homemade Fresh Strawberry Shortcake
Cherry Pie, Baked Apple with Cream
Preserved Figs, Sliced Pineapple
Orange or Lemond Ice
Vanilla, Strawberry or Chocolate Ice Cream

Tea, Coffee, Milk, Buttermilk, Creme
Lamberry Juice or Sweet Apple Cider

STEVENS BUILDING RESTAURANT

The most attractive and most popular eating place on State Street

Clear your skin
Make your face
a business asset

Activity Well Started.

That skin-trouble may be more than a source of suffering and embarrassment—it may be holding you back in the business world, keeping you out of a better job for which a good appearance is required. Why "take a chance" when you can "make a business asset"?

Home Grounds

Their Planning and Planting
This valuable, 50-page volume, which contains colored illustrations, descriptions of model landscape gardens and plans and instructions for setting them out.

Booths in Churches.

Subscription booths are being installed in every Catholic church. At the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, on State street, the members of the parish will give \$4,250 on Sunday and the church purchase \$1,000 worth of bonds.

Committee at the Edgewater Beach hotel was elated when every German voter, bought bonds. Mrs. George Mason is in charge of the booth. German bakers and confectioners union took \$5,000 worth of bonds from the Metropolitan Bank. More than \$25,000 was subscribed through the bank yesterday, most of the bonds taken by persons of German birth or parentage.

Secretary Daniels Coming.

The Chicago campaign will secure the help of James J. Daniels, Secretary of the navy, and Mrs. Daniel Bernhard, who will arrive today from New Orleans. Secretary Daniels will leave the Illinois Central station at 10 a. m. tomorrow, and will be met by a committee of Liberty loan leaders.

He will go to once to the Great Naval Training station. A special train has been arranged for him. This afternoon will be spent reviewing the campaign, and Mr. Daniels will speak to men in training. He will have dinner with Capt. and Mrs. William A. Moffett and then will return to Chicago for a short talk at the National Chamber of Commerce at the Auditorium theater, and then an address at the International amphitheater. The Forty-second and Halsted streets, about 12,000 residents of the Marquette Clarke, the most prominent of the national federal reserve bank, will also speak at the stockyards.

Bernhard to Speak.

Mr. Bernhard will arrive at the Illinois Central station at 11:30 a. m. and will be met by 200 French and French consul. A big patriotic meeting later in the week will be held at which Mrs. Bernhard, the French consul, will speak in French and Mr. Bernhard in English.

There will be a meeting of the county next Monday to take up the question of investing in Liberty bonds. It purchased \$15,000 worth of bonds with funds held by the county. The bonds will be held in trust by the county, and the proceeds will be used for the county's trust funds in Liberty bonds.

A thorough campaign among railroad employees and officials has been made under the leadership of W. G. Alcock, chairman of the railroad Liberty

Bonds.

RUSSIA INSISTS JAPANESE MUST QUIT SIBERIA

Protest Presented to U.S.
and Allies' Consuls
at Moscow.

The exact quotation from Health Department Bulletin as printed in the Chicago Tribune April 1st, 1918

"Many of the so-called bubbling drinking fountains are unclean, dangerous, and a source through which various forms of communicable diseases are transmitted."

Disease germs are no respecters of persons or carriers. It is folly to tempt Fate by drinking from a fountain, or from a common office drinking glass.

Get Lily Paper Cups

The nicest individuals — then you are safe from contamination.

They are clean, sterilized in manufacture and packed in sealed cartons. Protect yourself, your family and your employees. The cost is insignificant.

Telephone Franklin 1274
The Sanitary Cup and Service Company
180 N. Market Street, Chicago

Today's Beauty Hint

It is not necessary to shampoo your hair so frequently if it is entirely and properly cleansed each time by the use of a really good shampoo. The easiest and quickest drying shampoo that we can recommend to our readers is one that brings out all the natural beauty of the hair and may be enjoyed at very little expense, by dissolving a teaspoonful of Camphor, which can be obtained from any druggist, in a cup of hot water. This makes a full cup of shampoo liquid, enough to fit it to the top of the head. This when rubbed into the scalp and onto every strand of hair, chemically dissolves all impurities. It is very soothing and cooling in its action, as well as beneficial to both scalp and hair. After rinsing out the lather so creased, you will find the scalp is fresh, clean and free from dandruff, while the hair dries quickly and evenly, developing a bright luster and a soft fullness that makes it seem very heavy. —Advertisement.

Washington Is Concerned.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—The landing of Japanese and British forces at Vladivostok and the Bolsheviks' opposition to the move promise to cause the departure of the country's last representative to the United States, the Russian national council of soviets, which has announced its purpose to protest to the United States against the present step.

America's attitude drew expressions of satisfaction from the Russian official press, but developments in Vladivostok have changed the situation. In the past the United States often has asserted its right to land naval forces to overcome conditions of anarchy existing at some foreign port where American lives and property were involved. In Vera Cruz large military forces were used for this purpose without violating the general principle of international law.

May Approve Landing.

Assuming that the American command's report that Japanese citizens were killed and wounded at Vladivostok by unorganized Reds is well substantiated by evidence, and that the British officials either are powerless or unwilling to punish the guilty parties and afford adequate protection to foreign life and property, officials here feel that they cannot withhold full approval of the action of the Japanese and British.

The fact that the British followed the action of the Japanese gives an international aspect to the incident which also tends to deprive it of any appearance of a simple act of Japanese aggression.

Difficulties are anticipated by officials in communicating a sound and true explanation of the attitude of this government to the Bolshevik authorities in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Saturday, April 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Japanese landing at Vladivostok has created great excitement in Moscow. The people's commissioners held a session which lasted throughout Friday night considering the situation.

M. Tchitcherin, the acting commissioner of foreign affairs, summoned the French, British, and American diplomatic representatives to the foreign office for a conference. Raymond Robert of Chicago, head of the permanent American Red Cross mission to Russia, attended unofficially. Consul Grenard acted for France, and R. Lockhart of the British embassy for Great Britain.

Debates Troops Withdraw.

M. Tchitcherin made an emphatic protest against the entry of foreign troops into Russia and expressed regret that the entente permitted such action. He said the only solution was the immediate withdrawal of the troops.

Although without official advices from their governments concerning the situation at Vladivostok, the representatives of the three countries expressed the opinion that the situation was merely a local one, requiring temporary policing, and not a general movement of allied troops into Siberia, as the commissioners seemed to believe. All three gave it as their opinion that the incident might be settled satisfactorily at an early date.

For Japanese Occupation.

The Russian papers of all parties generally express fear that the Vladivostok movement is the first step in the Japanese occupation of Siberia, an idea that has been prevalent in the Russian press constantly for many months.

The Siberian central executive of the workers' and soldiers' deputies immediately organized a Red army to resist the Japanese and has protested against the landing of forces as unwarranted interference, not justified by the insignificant incident at Vladivostok.

Three Japanese Killed.

LONDON, April 8.—Officialograms from Tokyo say the landing of Japanese and British troops at Vladivostok was a purely local affair and has no relation to Japanese intervention in Siberia. The landing followed the sacking on Thursday of Japanese business houses, during which three Japanese were killed.

The police do not maintain order in the city, but, on the contrary, the police invite trouble.

British marines are guarding the railway station and the British consulate.

Armed Austrian Reds.

VLADIVOSTOK, Monday, April 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—Radical Bolsheviks are steadily arriving from Irkutsk and Blagoveshchensk, sometimes accompanied by armed Austrian prisoners, with the avowed purpose of forcing the local Bolsheviks to adopt harsher measures. This has resulted in the seizure of the Russian volunteer fleet and the occupation of post offices and telegraph offices.

In spite of the general feeling of insecurity, John K. Caldwell, American consul in this city; Mrs. Caldwell, and Mrs. Stryker of New Jersey, a number of other Americans, have remained here.

The population is friendly to foreigners, but the Bolsheviks are continuing critical and relative to consuls. The Bolsheviks are levying large sums of money from Russian firms and threaten confiscation. Advice from Irkutsk state that a train of armed German prisoners with machine guns has arrived there.

Germans Send Ultimatum.

PETROGRAD, April 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—In reply to the protest of the Smolny institute against the landing of German troops in Finland, Germany has sent a wireless ultimatum demanding that the terms of the 1917 peace of Brest-Litovsk treaty, the removal or disarmament of all Russian warships in Finnish waters by noon April 12. The Smolny institute has ordered the commander of the fleet to accede to this demand.

The German and Ukrainian troops being within thirty versts of Kharkov, the soviet has quit that town.

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SENATORS CLOSE TO BLOWS IN SPY BILL DEBATE

Introducing an American Officer Into the Welcome of a French Home

(Second of a series of articles on Saxon's happiness, but you will find a substitute, a zinc tub, hanging on a nail in your cabinet de toilette, and you will be a happy man if the servant brings you enough hot water to wash an Italian bath, or a wash on the instalment plan.)

BY C. OTIS COX.

PARIS.—French people, who appear to be so ceremonious and punctilious, are really very simple indeed when one gets to know them, and especially when one enjoys the privilege of their hospitality, which will be the case with so many of our officers. Their homes are quite as free from formality or stiffness as ours or the much vaunted English ones, but they put in the plainest acts a courtesy and a grace to which we are totally unaccustomed, and which seem to us exaggerated, that all the world makes life more pleasant than our careless attitude and casual manners.

The administration, the senator said, now accepts what it sowed through some "irresponsible ministers." He excused in his attack Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor; Raymond Price, in Russia for the Red Cross, of Chicago; George Creel of the committee on public information, and others.

The Illinois senator said that the ending bill is too broad and would have many innocent citizens to the envy of officials who would misinterpret the meaning of the proposed act with respect to "scurrilous and contemptuous" utterances.

Causes Bitter Clash.

Senator Sherman's speech precipitated a bitter clash between Senators Poindexter, Republican, of Washington, and Hardwick, Democrat, of Georgia, which almost led to blows.

Senator Poindexter asked Senator Hardwick if he believed the United States would cause to go to war with Germany.

Because if you do not so believe and speak such sentiments," heatedly rejoined Senator Hardwick, pointing to Senator Poindexter, "this bill is to bring about your punishment."

Cites Wilson's Views.

White with rage and trembling, Senator Hardwick replied:

"I voted for the war with Germany, and to put this country into war, record speaks clearly on this subject."

But there were millions in this country, believing at the beginning of the European conflict that this country would keep out of it. The president is one of them; so was I."

"I did not," retorted Mr. Poindexter.

You haven't answered my question, but I hold that view who now go about holding it."

Poindexter Resents Insult.

"I am as loyal as any lip hero," retorted Mr. Hardwick, "and I don't let my language emanate from me or speak in the Senate intimating that tens of millions of people I have mentioned are not loyal. That is the purpose of my amendment to strike out the clause making it disloyal to agree as to the 'cause' of Germany and her allies in this war."

The senator used an insulting epithet, Mr. Poindexter declared. "I am compelled to believe from the senator's record and his opposition to this bill that he is opposed to the purpose of the legislation."

Hardwick is Calmed.

"The senator is guilty of conduct and words he should regret or be made to regret," hotly replied Mr. Hardwick as Sergeant-at-Arms Higgins moved quickly to the rear of the committee chamber, and Senator Churchill, a former Republican, spoke to him. He is guilty of statements he knows to be untrue.

"We are operating under a constitution which has not been repealed.

"Because I insist the legislation shall allow that constitution, so forth I am to be indicted and arraigned by such men as the senator from Washington."

His L. F. Post's Writings.

"A scurrilous remark about the constitution or our form of government," Senator Sherman said, "is made in every issue of a paper, of which Louis F. Post, the assistant secretary of labor, is one of the responsible owners."

The Post family founded the newspaper called the Public, and Mr. Post and his family are still an irresponsible crew. It is a terrible shame.

"It is socialist in heart. It is the exponent and the mouthpiece of every governmental error, every bad, every operative farce under the cap of socialism that I have known from the time the first number of it came out."

"Mr. Post occupies a place in the department of labor—a responsible agent here. Among those who contribute articles to this paper are Mr. Post himself and various members of his particular cult in the United States, among whom appear Raymond Price and Jane Adams and a great many of socialistic workers of the country, all of them high in the ranks of this administration."

The difficulty is that these laws

oppose the best of the service.

Bring me a sample of Pyorrhocide Powder.

It is a special preparation for the prevention of Pyorrhoea (Riggs' Disease) and the correction of pyorrhoeic conditions are the two dominating features of the present nation-wide oral health movement.

Pyorrhocide Powder is a special, medicated oral physiologic powder.

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ROMANCE RUMOR, ALD. LYNCH, HERO, ENLIVENS JUNKET

HUNGER-DRAWN GERMAN MASSES IN VEILED MUTINY; ARMY GETS THE FOOD AND THEY IMITATION RATIONS

BY BLANCHE SLOCUM.
(Copyright: 1918: By The Tribune Company.)

The common people in Germany are saying: "This accursed war can go on indefinitely; our government takes everything for the army while we wretched behind the lines are made to slave and shiver and starve." They subscribe grudgingly to the war loans. In order to extract contributions from soldiers, it has frequently become necessary to deny them luxurious up-sets they give. Everywhere discontent and the spirit of veiled mutiny increase as the food situation grows steadily worse and worse.

St. Augustine, Fla., April 8.—Only three of the six men who are to slate the committees for Chicago's new city council pulled into their port of deliberation here today. Their number was reduced to two when they left Chicago by the nonappearance of Ald. Thomas J. Lynch, chief strategist for the Democratic end, and this morning the name of Ald. John H. Bauer, another Democrat, was added to the list of the missing.

Bauer reached Jacksonville with the party, but soon after arrival he disappeared. He did not make the train over to St. Augustine and no word was received from him as to his whereabouts.

WHEN NANCE COMES.

The three aldermen here are convinced that he has seconded the Lynch motion to stave off anything like a slowdown until the full committee is in hand. It is believed both Democrats will show up about the same time as Ald. Willis O. Nance, whose trip to Washington en route here was taken by his two Republican associates as an excellent chance for them to determine the extent of the projected Democratic mid-term prize committeeships.

HOPE'S HINT OF ROMANCE.

Incidentally, there has been mentioned a suspicion that Lynch may not come to St. Augustine alone. He is, or at least two days ago was, a bachelor, but without any one's knowing where he started, a rumor has sprung up that he intends to take full advantage of the junket by making it his honeymoon.

Unless at least two of the missing men come by tomorrow it is doubtful whether even a preliminary hearing will be held on the claims of the contestants for assignment plums for their followers.

A JOKE, SAYS MOTHER.

If Ald. Lynch is married, he "put me over" his close friends in Chicago. His mother last evening, when asked about the report, insisted some one was trying to play a joke on "Tom." According to close acquaintances he got on the train alone on Sunday night at the Chicago Polk street station.

"My son missed the train that the other aldermen left on Saturday night," Mrs. Lynch explained last night. "He made the one departing last night and he'll meet the other aldermen just a day late."

MARINES RAISING PIGEONS TO HELP WIN THE WAR

Paris Island, S. C., April 8.—In response to Gen. Pershing's recent call for 5,000 carrier pigeons, United States marines here, who have aided the government in nearly every conceivable manner heretofore, again have come to bat with a pigeon raising campaign.

The carrier is an invaluable little weapon in the war, but is far too scarce for the immediate needs. So the marines have begun the training of them on the island, having secured 500 pigeons from the homes of various members of the community. Starting with short flights of the hand and increasing the distance to neighboring towns, plans are now being made for trial flights from Washington, D. C., to this camp.

Meanwhile, although several have been lost in training, the carriers are rapidly increasing in numbers, and the marines are hoping to be able to fill Gen. Pershing's order by themselves and in addition sending the pigeons across the water already trained in their line of duty.

Rabbis of the United States are neglecting their duties," Rabbi Horace Wolf of Rochester, N. Y., told the Chicago Rabbinical association yesterday. The annual spring conference in the Jewish temple. "There are 60,000 Jewish soldiers in the army and 5,000 in the navy.

"Jewish boys are dying in the camps. There are only four Jewish chaplains in all the forces and the Jewish boys die without the ministrations of their religious leaders, die with only the prayers of the Y. M. C. A.," which is a tragedy.

"The tendency of all men in the army is to return to their religions because of the uncertainty of life confronting them. The difference between the schools of Protestantism and Jews are being wiped out. They have learned that it is unfamiliarity with other religions that breeds contempt, not familiarity, and they begin to see the justice of each others' religions."

Rabbi Samuel Cohen presided at the meeting and Rabbi Samuel Hirshberg of Milwaukee gave the opening prayer. Rabbi Jacob Singer of Lincoln, Neb., gave a talk on "Religion in the Synagogue."

The conference will be continued this morning at 9 o'clock at the Standard club, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch will preside. This afternoon Rabbi T. Schambar will preside at the closing session at the same place.

made of tallow and oil. Once every two weeks the citizens of Germany's imperial capital was permitted to buy an egg.

Meat Scarcity Causes Anger.

On meat days the shops were thronged with people trying to get meat. The citizens of Berlin were shown great bitterness and anger and talked hopelessly of the terrible sufferings and calamities that had been brought upon them. Even gentlewomen would stand in line, fearing to send their maids, as it took influence to get things.

Meatshops were closed from noon until 4, and the curtains drawn. During that time fresh supplies of meat came in, but the gathes could not be passed through the curtains. If a pig arrived there was a run on the pig.

Once the door was open and the grand rush began, I used to remark the pushing and the talk and the way the policeman struggled to keep order. I regularly saw this, for I lived in an apartment and did my own marketing. Once the door was open and the people who had detected it before the war now went and got their malodorous little packages and chuckled. People said the Bavarians was so bitter that the government was afraid to take so much of their food away. Then, too, Bavaria is a rich farming country.

MILK ONLY FOR BABIES.

I have heard that Americans returning from Berlin say that the German capital is "coddled" as regards food. If so, what can be the state of things in the parts of Germany that are not coddled? During the last months that I was in Berlin nobody had any milk except babies under 2 years old and people with certificates from doctors saying they were very ill.

Meat was scarce, when the shops displayed no vegetables except on days when you could get potatoes with cards. I remember two months when there were no potatoes and we received frozen turnips and were ordered to cook them at once or it would be impossible to eat them. As we could use neither butter nor milk to cook them we used salt water, and the result was delicious.

Unless at least two of the missing men come by tomorrow it is doubtful whether even a preliminary hearing will be held on the claims of the contestants for assignment plums for their followers.

The Berliner was then receiving one tablespoonful of butter a week. At long intervals people with means could obtain a kind of oil we called "machine oil" to cook with. It was terribly expensive and had a nauseating odor. Nobody got any lard, but if you would give up one of your two pieces of meat you could have a piece of fat instead. By card you could sometimes receive a spoonful of margarine a week; it was a good substitute.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

ON TO VICTORY.

Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men; whether right, as America conceives it, or dominion, as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind.

"There is, therefore, but one response possible from us—force; force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

In these words the president puts an end of the persistent efforts he has made to bring the government and the peoples of the central powers to meet him on a plane of international amity and broad justice.

These efforts mark an honorable chapter in the history of international relations, and they expressed a high minded and generous spirit not only belonging to the American executive but also to the American people. They did not represent fear of the might of Prussia and her compliant allies. They did not represent fear of sacrifice. They were sincere and they opened wide the door to an enduring peace and to the establishment of relations among civilized peoples not based on the law of the jungle.

But these efforts have been met with insolent hypocrisy. The general principles proposed by Mr. Wilson have received a pretense of acceptance, for ascent not backed by a sense of the honor of the plighted word is cheap. And even as Hertling and Czernin were painting their purposes with the camouflage of good faith the steel clad *Rei* was falling upon helpless Russia and Roumania, the hell of steel and poison gas was preparing on the western front.

The rulers of the central powers may have thought the president's pacific effort meant weakness. They will learn that America has not forgotten how to fight. The president still declares that he is ready to discuss "a fair and just and honest peace." But only "when it is sincerely purposed," and that time is not yet. We have done with futile peace offers and appeals to conscience. The appeal is now to the sword and Germany will find that the sword is keen.

America is deplorably behind in her military efforts. That has been the heavy price we and our allies must pay for our hopes of sanity and conscience among the people if not among the rulers of central Europe. But we shall pay that price without flinching and we shall make our final accounting where the military tyrants of Germany have stubbornly and ruthlessly chosen to have it made—on the field of battle.

America is behind today, we own it in grief and self-reproach. But America is awake, we hope and believe, at last. America's leaders are awake at last, and there will be a swifter organization of her power henceforth.

Congress may find it wise to make a rather extensive revision of the amendment.

REFORMING THE POLICE.

Mr. Hoyne has given up the reformation of the police department as a hopeless, if not altogether thankless, task. He washed his hands of further responsibility.

The periodic efforts to "clean up" the police department have usually ended in like futility. In the days of the muckrakers they used to talk about the "system," a term which denoted a mysterious and malignant inner ring which was supposed to control big business. As a matter of fact, there was no such "system" in the business world, but in the police department we have something very like the muckrakers' description of it.

The state's attorney may send policemen to the penitentiary; the mayor may appoint a new chief of police; civic organizations may do their best to bring about reformation—but the system still goes on. It is as difficult to change or uproot as it would have been to expunge the corruption from the former czar's imperial government.

Mr. Hoyne puts his finger on one source of evil. It is the leniency with which the civil service commission treats the policemen who are brought before it. The practice is not to discharge a man except for a very grievous offense. Usually he is fined a few days' pay and restored to his position—unless he is implicated in bribery or connivance with criminals.

It would be an analogous case if a corporation should continue to employ a cashier who had been discovered stealing a few dollars now and then. The policeman is, of course, subject to many temptations, but for what reason the standard of discipline and conduct should be kept on the highest level.

Editorial of the Day

CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(From the Saturday Evening Post.)

Recently the Official Bulletin printed this statement concisely:

"The credit of the United States was so high and unquestionable that in 1900, two years after the Spanish-American war, 2 per cent bonds were offered at par and oversubscribed. This is a financial performance no other nation has ever equaled."

But those bonds were not bought for investment. They were taken by national banks to secure circulating notes. A special and valuable privilege attached to them when held by banks. In fact, the 2 per cent rate was rather an advantage to the banks. It was more profitable for them to buy a 2 per cent bond at par than to buy a 4 per cent bond at a stiff premium, for they could issue circulating notes for the amount invested up to par, but not beyond it.

It is a mistake to infer that a higher rate of interest on government bonds—or a lower market price for the bonds—implies any weakening of government credit in the sense of an impairment of the universal belief that bondholders will receive their due to the last penny.

A higher interest rate or a lower market price for bonds involves no questionlessness whatever of government credit in that sense. It means only that the government is buying a commodity which, because of increased demand, has gone up in price.

The same railroad, in the same financial condition and enjoying exactly the same credit in the sense of its solvency, has paid 2 per cent for money under one set of conditions and 6 per cent under other conditions. The market price of the article it bought had gone up.

THE PASSING OF THE CABARET.

Chicago will get along very well without its cabarets. No one will suffer acutely except the proprietors. Doubtless some of the color will be taken out of life for many persons, but war is stern business and we have no claim on the privileges of dandies.

The passing of the cabaret is only indirectly related to the exigencies of the war; it is rather a result of the unwillingness of many, perhaps a majority, of cabaret owners to make any concessions to decency or decorum. The brewers, it is said, could not afford to take chances on having their business further hampered by the evils that the lower order of cabarets were constantly fostering.

The support given the new ordinance by the liquor interests may indicate they are learning a great lesson. They dispense a variety of beverages which is unique in its influence on conduct, and if they seek to exploit that influence without regard

either to the statutes or to the proprieties there can be no doubt as to their ultimate fate. They can less afford to be under suspicion than a coffee merchant.

THE NEW ESPIONAGE ACT.

The defects of our existing methods of dealing with disloyalists, recalcitrants, rebels, traitors, spies, and exponents of I. W. W. direct action are obvious to every one. If we have adequate laws for the suppression and punishment of such individuals they are not clearly focused in the minds of prosecutors or the general public. Enemy sabotage, it appears, even though such activity takes the form of interfering with ship building or munition manufacture, cannot be punished except under the general laws against destruction of property.

Hayes McKinney, in an article in the current Illinois Law Review, expresses the opinion that our criminal statutes are deficient and ineffectual in this regard. He leans to the conclusion that the authority of the military courts, which are empowered to inflict the death penalty, could be invoked to deal with these cases, but he adds that these courts do not have jurisdiction there is no adequate provision anywhere in the United States for the trial and punishment of persons accused of acts of "individual warfare or hostility."

The senate judiciary committee has reported an amendment to the espionage act which is designed to render the occupation of giving open or covert assistance to the enemy considerably less secure than it is now. The amendment file in the gaps that were unaccountably left in the original act, and provides a penalty of \$10,000 or twenty years' imprisonment, or both.

No loyal American will question the necessity of passing such an amendment. If the military courts cannot take jurisdiction we must find other means of protection. Doubt as to the advisability of the present amendment will only arise in considering its phraseology.

Mr. Roosevelt vigorously attacked the amendment under the impression that it made any criticism of the president unlawful. He later discovered that he had written his article under a misapprehension, but it remains true that the judiciary committee's bill, as far as the layman may judge, could probably be invoked to suppress public discussion which was essentially loyal rather than otherwise.

We may pass over such provisions as those against inflaming resistance against the government; those against supporting and favoring the German cause, and those against obstructing and interfering with the production of war materials. To make these acts unlawful is merely common sense.

But in the course of the amendment it is specifically provided that it is unlawful for any one to use "any language calculated to bring the form of government of the United States or the constitution of the United States . . . in contempt, scorn, contumely, or disrepute." The obvious intention is to strike at L. W. W. and like propaganda. Perhaps no other interpretation can be made. But, taken in connection with the rest of the act, this clause might be capable of rather broad extension. There is enough possible danger concealed in it to warrant an effort for more explicit definitions. The words "form of government" might be construed to refer to the particular administrative agencies now in existence, and in that case criticism of the organization of the war department, for example, would be inadmissible.

The rulers of the central powers may have thought the president's pacific effort meant weakness. They will learn that America has not forgotten how to fight. The president still declares that he is ready to discuss "a fair and just and honest peace." But only "when it is sincerely purposed," and that time is not yet. We have done with futile peace offers and appeals to conscience. The appeal is now to the sword and Germany will find that the sword is keen.

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A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quiesce fall where they may.

I love the merry, merry spring,
When winter long has lasted;
Now every flapper—cunning thing!—
Has some lad flappergasted.

'Tis now they let their callow wits,
Tis now the pure string looses,
To buy those rich banana splits
For flappergastric juices.

IN FLAPPER TIME.

—By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

How to Keep Well.

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STAMMERING.

FOR BERLIN complains, semi-officially—whatever that may indicate—that President Wilson turns the historical events upside down. If he does it is because, as we have more than once remarked, to argue with a German one must stand on his head.

The Good Old Days.

Sir: Did General Jackson shoot a bunch of traitors in New Orleans and lock up a legislature in that town for showing lack of patriotism? What has become of General Jackson? The girls of my class would like very much to see him some time.

Lillian Stenz.

"A RECOGNIZED posture for dancing couples and also supervision of the music that is played is to be a great aid to proper conduct," said Miss Hissman.

Tough music leads to tough postures. This is not a matter of opinion, but a matter of fact. The proprietor of a popular dance hall, who provides decent music, illustrated the point in question recently. He turned on a tough musical number, and immediately the dancing postures, which had been decorous, became as tough as the music.

WHY THE EDITOR LEFT TOWN.

(From the Cambridge, Ill., Chronicle.) Dr. E. P. Brown occupied the post of the Baptist church last Sunday morning, and it is to be regretted that more of our people failed to hear him.

IN REGARD to the teaching of German in the schools, it is better authority required than Frederick the Great's judgment that German was a barbarous, uncouth language, unfit for civilized conversation? Frederick wouldn't have it spoken around the shop.

OH, M. I. N.

(Perky is pulling some new stuff.)

Permit me to express my warm gratification.

WEY not call attention to a loan exhibition of international war cartoons, belligerent and neutral, in the exhibition room of the Newberry Library? These cartoons, which are attractively spread out, show the reaction of the satirists of the various nations to the facts of the great war.

A RIPT IN THE CLOUDS.

(From the Vermont, Ill., Union.)

Among the continuing shower of kicks and brickbats that beset the Editor of The Union, occasionally there falls to our lot a kindly act or thought that cheers us on life's thorny pathway. Monday one of Vermont's great splendid pioneer, noble spirited women, Mrs. Edith Chapman, brought to our office a small bouquet of flowers with a most beautiful bouquet of white and purple crocuses. These are among the very earliest flowers that bloom out of doors in this climate.

HERE is a very good epigram by a distinguished Spanish diplomat: "Let chefs sot faire pour que les secrétaires en disent du mal." Chefs exist in order that secretaries may speak ill of them.

TO YOU HIN.

You said that you would dine in Park, Hin, on All Fool's Day. "Pray what has hindered you?" Did you not get up from the table? "I am not a fool." How!—modern godot, prince of tin?

Or did the stench of thousands of your kin Unburied stink you and all your crew? So that you had to cancel this debut, And take once more your bitter medicine?

What will you say to all your starving hordes Who cover at home before relentless lords? Have you and Bill picked out a nice soft spot? Fall on when you've passed the buck to Gott? Or will you still keep on with shot and shell Until all Teutons are junked in hell?

NAIL-SET IDOL OF THE HOPELESS HUM.

"A tun of man . . . but bittier of wit."

A worthy matto with Maire's von Kluck to sit Under the flag of skull and skeleton.

They victim in the East how hast thou won And thus acquired thy grimy perquisite!

Think thou thy poor success to counterein In Picardy! Oh, feel, thou art undone. Incarnate mailed fist and iron heel, Thou hast no heart for bloody wound or weal. Nor car'st thou thought for human we or weal.

Master of sheer momentum, sacrifice, To thee what are those hosts that die like flies

That thou mayst save thy precious Prussian pelt?

P. S. W.

THE police force of Racine has been "crippled" by the resignation of 8 men. If one man should resign in our suburb, the police force would be more than you will be greatly aided by Benedetto.

CHILDREN are easily cured as a rule. Some are cured in one way, some in another. A well poised mother willing to persist in a plan can cure her child before it reaches adolescence.

There are two ways to cure a child: one is to reason with him, the other is to threaten him. Threatening is more effective.

REPROBABLY TUBERCULOSIS.

J. W. writes: "I am 35 years old; you think that this could cause abortion? The Italian people say that when a woman has a tubercular disease she cannot get it to cause abortion. I am nervous on account of this."

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INDICTMENTS TO HALT I. W. W. TERRORISM PLOT

Government Lawyers Pre-
pared to Meet 'Western
Tactics' in Trial.

Several indictments are being sought in connection with the alleged jury tampering in the I. W. W. case. Evidence was taken before the federal grand jury yesterday which it is alleged will result in arrests and prosecution. By the indictments the government expects to call a halt on attempted terrorism of jurors when the maximum next week.

Government officials are aroused by the term "western tactics" in efforts to win the case for the defense. They don't think, however, that I. W. W. will dominate the trial as they did in the Mary's, Idaho, during the trial of Ned Guiney, prosecuted under the state sabotage act.

There is a call issued for "wobblies" to come, and between 300 and 400 arrived and took possession of the court room. Federal officials are told that their seat in the courtroom was occupied by an I. W. W., who thus intimidated the jury.

Tales of Lawyer's Threat.

The men would form in parade, they would march up and down the streets, singing "wobbly" songs. The jury was in deliberation they circled around the courthouse singing.

If I said the word they would tear our courtroom down.

Federal officials have been told that a possible jury, made up of solid, substantial citizens, in the face of convincing evidence, voted "not guilty" under an act of intimidation in the Neil case.

In Moscow, Idaho, according to a witness, a juror was driven insane in fear of the I. W. W., and the man who was indicted in this Moscow case, charged with jury fixing, is now in Chicago and is under investigation in connection with alleged jury tampering.

To "Pack" Courtroom.

He name is A. L. Carpenter and recently arrived. While federal officials do not believe the "wobblies" will attempt to intimidate Chicago, they are already being intimidated. They will try to "pack" the courtroom with sympathetic Socialists.

Carpenter was brought to the federal building yesterday and for an hour, attorneys for the I. W. W. defense and prosecution present, told his story to John Landis' chambers. Brought with him was L. C. Russell, another W. W., whose name has also been mentioned in connection with alleged jury tampering in the I. W. W. case.

John K. Nebeker, assistant United States attorney, made up yesterday that the Socialists "invaded into bed with the I. W. W."

He pointed out that it is admitted George F. Vanderhaar, I. W. W. attorney, from 1,500 to 2,000 Socialists have been active in the work of the I. W. W. defense as well as the defense of the I. W. W.

"You wouldn't believe me if I told you," said the stranger, and walked rapidly away.

FOR SCHOOL HEAD
Woman Nominated for Presi-
dent of Board of Education in
Glencoe.

GLEN ELLYN OFF ON WRONG FOOT, SAYS LOT OWNER

Son in Army, Can't Make
Garden, Reply to
Protests.



Mrs. Bruce MacLeish
KOCHINE PHOTO

While the intensely patriotic suburb of Glen Ellyn is raging because one Maurice Duberstein owns two vacant lots in its patriotic midst which he refuses to submit for cultivation as a war garden, the Dubersteins, living at 809 Karlov avenue, Chicago, declare they can't understand what all the fuss is about.

When it was suggested that the lots be used as a war garden, Sidney Duberstein, a student, wrote to Dr. I. L. Baumgartner of Glen Ellyn saying that the lots were in the hands of selling agents, and, as the Dubersteins couldn't plant them themselves, they "preferred not to be bothered having some one else plant on them." The letter was passed on to the mayor, at the behest of Mrs. Duberstein.

Glen Ellyn Aroused.

This sounded like a pro-German ultimatum to the town, and there was talk of seizing the lots and making a war garden regardless of the Dubersteins. There was also talk of meeting Mr. Duberstein at the train, should he visit his property, and to "reason emphatically with him," as the Glen Ellyn, the local paper, put it.

To THE TRIBUNE, the Dubersteins denied any thought of disloyalty.

Last night, Mrs. Duberstein, who now a soldier at Camp Grant, made a garden there, but he can't do it this year," explained Mrs. Duberstein. "My other boy wanted to plant it this year, but the car fare would be too much. My older boy's chum wants to use it for a garden, and we are going to let him. We have owned the lot since I was married twenty-six years ago, and it was used last year for the first time, because everybody said to plant gardens."

Citizen of Loyalty.

"Foolishness, foolishness," said Mrs. Duberstein regarding Glen Ellyn's intense patrioticism. "I am German, my boys were born in Chicago, and I have lived here since I was 8 years old. Why should we be pro-German?"

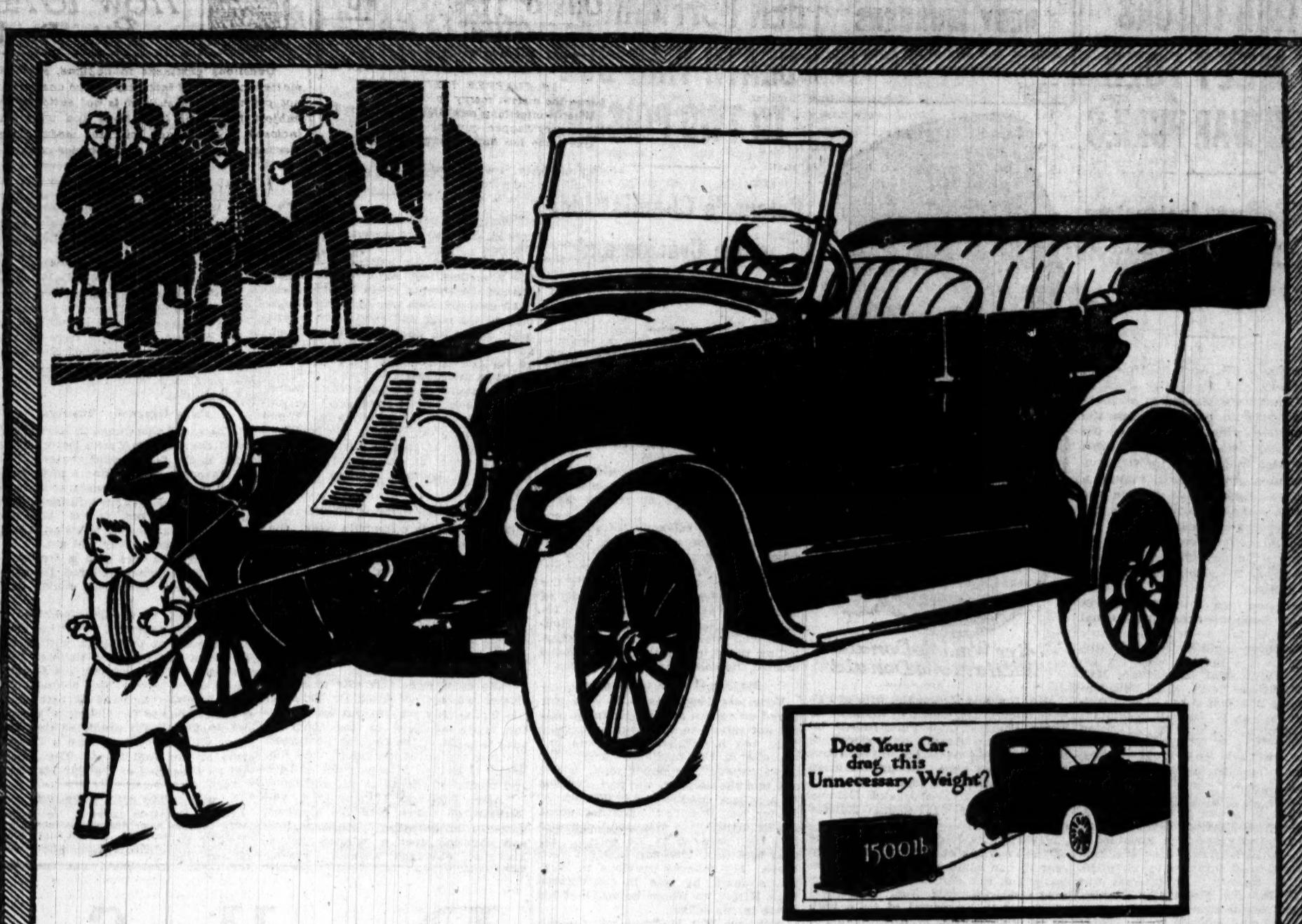
In their front window the Dubersteins have an American flag and a TRIBUNE poster announcing that a man from that house is in the service of his country.

Milwaukee's Socialist
Mayor Swears to Be Loyal

Milwaukee, Wis., April 8.—Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist, who was re-elected last week, took the oath of office today, before his private secretary, Paul Gauer, a comrade in politics and a notary public. The mayor swore solemnly to do his duty by the constitution of the United States and the charter of Milwaukee.

PRISONERS HAVE FIRE SCARE.

Prisoners locked up at the detective bureau were alarmed last night when fire was discovered in their cells. They found the only trouble was that sparks were flying from the chimney.



Does Your Car
drag this
Unnecessary Weight?
1500lb

Why the Easy Rolling Franklin is Outselling all Other Fine Cars

It has been said that "A striking picture is better than a thousand words."

Here is a picture that is better than a whole dictionary in enabling you to get at a glance the fact that the Franklin Car is easy to move—and hence, requires less fuel to move it.

This is an actual picture of the little daughter of W. J. Doughty of Detroit, pulling a Franklin Touring Car several blocks on a level stretch with her skipping rope, to show why the Franklin goes farthest on a gallon of gasoline.

The whole secret is in Franklin Easy-Rolling—one, big, fundamental reason behind the fact that sales of Franklin Scientific Light Weight Cars increased last year 135%, against the 12% increase of all other fine cars.

Easy-Rolling means minimized friction—and where there is little friction, less power is required to move a car. The Franklin is scientifically free from excess friction, drag and weight; it converts into sheer driving energy every ounce of power that the heavy car wastes in dragging 1500 pounds unnecessary weight.

Cold Weather Starting Easy!

Electric Primer makes low grade gasoline act like old time high-test grade. Spark plugs stay clean. Raw gasoline in cylinders prevented.

Positive Ignition.

"Frosh" Battery trouble obviated. In starting, the Franklin owner cuts in the buzzer on his Master Vibrator and gets a fat, hot spark that fires the mixture.

Quick Response to Starter.

Starting device has vigorous action battery has big reserve. No hesitation in the Franklin when you switch on the starter.

Tire Mileage!

Franklin Light Weight and Flexibility always produced remarkable tire-mileage. 33 x 4½ inch cord tires now on all types assures even greater tire-reliability.

Proof Within Your Reach

There is one thing that sticks out all over the motor car situation today. That is, a car must either be economical in time with the times, or else pretend to be, by talking about it.

The difference is only discernible when you know the facts.

Franklin Facts are actual, tangible things, open to your inspection short, straight and to the point. Drop in the Franklin Sales Room and get those facts. Examine carefully the following.

FRANKLIN CAR of TODAY

and the latest features which indicate the "Ahead-of-the-Times" Franklin policy. Features that appeal to the thinking motorist—for every one of them is a positive step toward the goal of motoring perfection.

Takes up Cylinder Wear.
Latest construction automatically takes up cylinder wear, which in average engine, usually means leaks in compression. Franklin retains responsiveness of a well-worked in car, even after considerable running.

Intake Yoke Heater.

Quick warming up of mixture assured by using exhaust gases. Original with the Franklin, perfected in today's car.

Lessons Repair Bills!

Air Intake Strains keeps road dust, grit, etc. out of engine intake. A new device that cuts down wear in cylinders, valves, pistons, etc. and lessens your repair bills.

No More Grease Troubles!

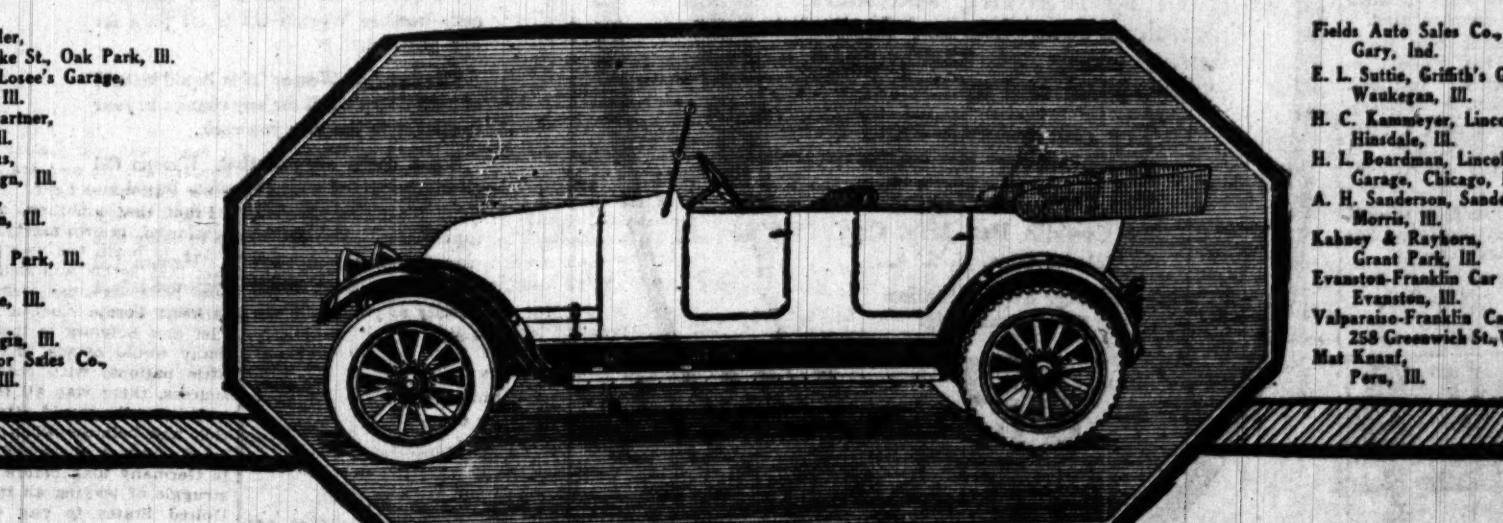
No more bothering with messy Grease Cups! New Oil Reservoir and Wick System on today's Franklin prevents this trouble.

All These Latest Features Now on Exhibition in our Salesrooms. The Franklin Car is designed to meet the big preponderance of motoring requirements—eight types

FRANK H. SANDERS, Franklin Motor Car Company
CHICAGO

Telephone Calumet 3015

C. F. Drechsler,
1116 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.
J. S. Losen, Losen's Garage,
Hebron, Ill.
C. O. Baumgartner,
Joliet, Ill.
C. H. Salors,
Champaign, Ill.
Guy Kasbeer,
Princeton, Ill.
Koon Bros.,
Highland Park, Ill.
F. A. Babel,
Kankakee, Ill.
H. W. Hopp,
South Elgin, Ill.
Franklin Motor Sales Co.,
Aurora, Ill.



Beginning Today, Special Sale of Imported Terry Bath Robes

This unique event involves the sample stocks of discontinued lines, purchased at considerably less than actual value and offered in this sale on the same basis. Bright color effects in all-over designs and attractive novelties in bath robes \$7.95 for house or beach wear, on sale at.....

Domestic Terry Robes, neat designs, medium weight, very serviceable, special, \$3.50.

Japanese Crepe Bath Robes, direct from the Orient; exceptional values, at \$3.

Main Floor.

Buy
Liberty
Bonds

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

Buy
Liberty
Bonds

AN INJURY TO THE FLAG.
Chicago, April 8.—Editor of The Tribune—The Kaiser in his "Haus" speech called the American flag "a dirty rag" and the German flag "a clean flag." On the spur of their desire for China—reported to have been made by the Kaiser—As soon as you come to blows with the enemy he will be beaten. No one will be shown! No prisoners taken! As the Huns under King Alfonso, made a name for themselves in the field of war, and with the help of the German army, they have annihilated the best native stock and are as Americans as can be found in the world.

German language newspapers are necessary for the enlightenment of all who speak German. It is so easy to suggest learning other language taught in the home, how very difficult, and so for the million people in Chicago and the millions within the influence of the German Zeitung these papers are necessary.

German societies in Chicago have a service flag with over 5,000 stars on this being the number of Teutons who have joined with Uncle Sam to help win this war for freedom.

EDWARD SELBYMAN, Editor.

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Chicago,

WIFE'S THREAT TO SLAY SPOUSE TOLD AT TRIAL

Friend of Family and Victim's Brother Testify
Against Her.

"I'll kill that—"
Robert Eisenbrand, brother of Dr. George Eisenbrand, dentist, who was shot to death in his Republic building office last September by his wife, Mrs. Doris Eisenbrand, yesterday declared from the witness stand in Judge McGoorty's court that Mrs. Eisenbrand thus threatened the life of her husband while he, the brother, was at their Hubbard Woods bungalow late in 1914.

Mrs. Eisenbrand, who is on trial for murder, sat with downcast eyes while her brother-in-law repeated the alleged threat that ended in an unprintable expression.

Tales of Threat.

"I was at my brother's bungalow for about six weeks in the fall of 1914," he testified. "One night at supper my brother told me, 'Mrs. Eisenbrand turned to him and said, 'Shut up, I don't want to hear your voice.' He replied,

"When I asked her why she treated him that way she said, 'I'll kill that—' Then I said to her, 'If you do you'll pay for it.'

The brother's testimony followed that of Dr. O. A. Paul of 1030 Byron street who told of numerous attempts he made to "help the pair make a peaceful settlement of their affairs.

Tells of Quarrel.

"I went to their home in Hubbard Woods two weeks before the shooting and told them to stop it," he said. "Dr. Eisenbrand offered to separate from her and to give her one-half of all he had and pay her \$50 a month. He also offered to educate their boy. Mrs. Eisenbrand wanted \$200 a month. She was getting excited, so I asked her to take a walk with me.

"I urged her to let her husband go. She refused. 'No,' she cried, 'I don't want to let him go; I want my revenge.'

The physician testified that while they were first discussing the separation in the home, the Eisenbrands' son, George Jr., who is 15 years old, threatened to strike Dr. Eisenbrand with a chair.

"Mrs. Eisenbrand reproved the boy," he declared. "She told him he should be ashamed of himself and not so toward his father," and she cried.

Under cross-examination Senator Barbour tried to bring out that Dr. Paul attempted to be intimate with Mrs. Eisenbrand. He met with denial.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

Shortage of Coal Cars Brings New Famine Peril

Washington, D. C., April 8.—Shortage of coal cars at the mines has become again so grave that fuel administration officials say vigorous action will have to be taken at once by the railroad administration to maintain equality of supply at all bituminous mines if another coal famine next winter is to be avoided. With the situation more serious than at any time since the first coal strike, the reorganization of last winter, and the coal car shortage greater than in February, Fuel Administrator Garfield, Chairman Barnard of the war industries board, and John Skelton Williams, in charge of the purchasing division of the railroad administration, have been holding almost daily conferences to determine fuelless measures.

U. S. and City Start War on Illegal Liquor Sales

Federal and city officials are to join forces for a new drive on the illegal sale of liquor in Chicago. Charles F. Clyne, United States district attorney, said last night that the government would answer the call of Harry B. Miller, city prosecutor, for help.

Vane E. Pease, a Sunday on charge of operating a bumboat in the Chicago river, selling liquor on Sunday in violation of the law, was fined \$100 and costs yesterday by Judge Kearns.

City Prosecutor Miller declared yesterday that the government wants Illinois to ban the bumboats.

These licensees, however, do not legally sell liquor in Chicago. A boat selling liquor inside the city limits must have a city license as well.

Cuticura Healed Agony of Itching Effect Was Magical

"I suffered with eczema for about four years. The general appearance of the breaking out was a combination of a rash and pimples, and the poison got all through my system. My back was a mass of eruptions, and the burns, itching, irritation, at times amounted to agony. I rubbed the breaking out which only seemed to irritate more, and I spent many a night of sleepless torture.

"A friend told me of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I bought them. 'This is the most magical and efficient soap I have heard of,' I said. 'I used it on my back and it healed in a few months. I have had no trouble since.'

"I have used for every-day toilet purposes Cuticura Soap not only cleanses, purifies and beautifies, but it prevents many little skin troubles if used daily. Cuticura Soap is the best soap to soothe and heal the first signs of skin trouble. Absolutely nothing better."

FIFTY-FIFTY GERMAN SING TO BE HELD NOT

Soenger, Lacking English Repertoire, Abandon April 28 Concert.

SCHOOL BUDGET WEEKS LATE BUT NEARLY READY

Special Teachers to Get
Bonuses as Well
as Raises.

Delegates representing the ten organizations that compose the Veterans Singers met last night in Wicker Park hall to talk things over. A concert planned for Sunday, April 28, in Orchestra hall, had been laid out on a half and half basis of songs in German and in English. Rehearsals were going along nicely till the singers were shocked on reading, first, of the fuss raised over the Chicago Singers' using German in its March 27 concert, and, a day or two later, the decision of the Veterans Singers' Management to abandon its April 1 concert rather than risk popular disfavor by singing in the enemy tongue.

Singers that an organized demonstration would be made against the Singers if they undertook to give any part of a concert in German appeared late last week; and the officers decided to put the date off to the second of the several units. The Singers' meeting was not in the open, and it was not broadcast. That the proceeds were to go to the German Deaconesses' hospital was a good reason in the opinion of some of the leaders, for going ahead with the concert.

Not Enough English Songs.

The retors of the more cautious was that the Mannerheim, too, were to give their profits to charity—the home for the aged in Oak Park—and that they thought it Best not to sing in German.

The situation which seems most obvious, that of giving the concert in English, was not for the Singers; for their repertoire of songs in English is not only brief, but confined to the sure fire American ditties, like "Dixie," "Old Black Joe," "Old Folks at Home," etc. And as 300 singers make a Singer in this case, there was no time to perfect an entire program in English.

Blasphemy School Question.

All tickets sold will be returned by the management of the Deaconesses' hospital in cases where the buyers do not care to donate the price to that institution.

GAS COMPANY WINS POINT IN FIGHT WITH CITY

The Peoples Gas Light and Coke company won a point in its battle with the city to retain \$10,000,000, which was accumulated through alleged overcharges, yesterday, when Judge Pinckney ruled in a change of venue in the suit brought by the city.

When the Bismarck school matter was

up Mr. Shoop said it had always been a matter for the board to decide as to the name of a school and he refused to state whether or not he thought the name ought to be changed. In the future it will be up to the superintendent to approve all names.

Torpedo Shock Cures "Incurable" War Victim

Wounded at Verdun, pronounced incurable, started home as an invalid on the steamer Finland which was torpedoed and marvelously cured through this shock and exposure—such was the experience of Sergt. Bernard A. Wolff of the Thirteenth engineers, one of the defenders of a strategic point near Verdun. He will tell the story of his adventures tonight at a meeting of the Municipal Employees' society in the city hall.

**Ettelson Back in City,
but Has No Opinions**

Corporation Counsel Ettelson returned yesterday from a two weeks' absence from the city.

He was in Washington on a political mission and passed a week at French Lick Springs Inn.

Ettelson said he had not had a chance to check up on gas litigation, the government's request that special war permits be discontinued during the war, or the anti-cabaret legislation.

FOR EVANSTON SCHOOL BOARD

Chairman of the Evanston school board, Dr. W. H. Ettelson, has decided to resign and will be a candidate to succeed himself, and David T. Yaman of 2403 Superior street are seeking election to the board. The election is to be held April 26.

Engineer Killed, 20 Hurt, on Empire State Express

Amsterdam, N. Y., April 8.—John E. Bott, of Albany, engineer of the Empire State Express, was killed and some twenty other persons were injured today when the west bound Empire State Express on the New York Central railroad ran into a derailed freight train a mile and a half west of here. Firemen Ballinger and Fireman Davis were injured in the crash.

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The cost to your estate would be little, considering the safety secured.

The Northern Trust Company

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
OVER \$5,000,000

N.W. COR. LASALLE & MONROE STS. CHICAGO

RECORD REACHED ON WAR RECIPES; HELP BETTER IT

More than 1,000 Ways
of Thwarting Kaiser
Are Sent In.

Yesterday the high water mark was reached in response to the Tribune's wartime recipe contest's call for recruits to fight the war from the kitchens of America. More than a thousand recipes were received in the day's mail. Among them were ones for war breads of every wheat saving variety, soups with the stability of a whole meal, breakfast dishes originated to save on wheat cereals, countless ways of dicing eggs into highly nutritious and palatable substitutes for meats, syrups that save sugar, ways to make one pound of butter stretch into a second pound, utilization of fats to the nth grease spot, and so on.

Judge Landis postponed action.

All of Which Indicates Milan's in Some Trouble

Frank V. Milan's trouble with the federal government is the case of a man, a wife, a sweetheart, and a questionnaire. But Milan's case has other complications. The sweetheart is his son, Charles Shutan, at Milwaukee avenue and Divisadero boulevard, last October. His story seems to have been unsatisfactory to those investigating the fire.

Shutan was named in the confession of his son, a carpenter, and wife, and of his son, Charles Shuman and Max Fiedl Schmidt, the connecting link between the "firebug" and Clarence W. Shuman, an attorney with offices at 109 North Dearborn street, who is charged with planning the fire.

Albert Shutan, a druggist of Indiana, was named in the confession of his son, a carpenter, and wife, and of his son, Charles Shuman and Max Fiedl Schmidt, the connecting link between the "firebug" and Clarence W. Shuman, an attorney with offices at 109 North Dearborn street, who is charged with planning the fire.

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expense time

ED M'GOORTY SCORES KAYO IN ROUND TWO

Drops Brennan 3 Times in Comeback Bout at Racine.

"Tribune" Decisions

Decisions of "The Tribune" fight representatives are: Al Basile, Wm. Eddie McGeary knocked out Frankie Brennan [3]; Bob Russell and Eddie Vogel fought a draw [8]; Frankie Jernell and Henry Vogel fought a draw [8]; Al Mische, Ind., 2nd; Mullens stopped Tom Miller [3]; Eddie Wenzel and Jim Ford fought draw; Young Shapiro knocked out Harry Logue [3]. At Philadelphia—Henry Leonard beat Young [6]; Eddie Fagan-Patay Cline won from Phil Lewis on foul [7]. At Paul—Billy Miske stopped Tom Cowier [7].

BY RAY PEARSON.

Madison, Wis., April 8.—[Special]—Ed M'Goorty celebrated his birthday in this country tonight after a long visit to Australia by picking off a soft two round victory over Frankie Brennan of Detroit, who appeared with the reputation of a K. O. artist.

It was M'Goorty, not Brennan, that carried the fight in his favor. He scored three knockdowns to win the argument, two of them in the first round, the bell saving Brennan from defeat. The punch with which Eddie scored the first knockdown was a left hook to the chin; the second came from a right to the jaw. Brennan took the nine count on each.

Enough, Brennan Decides.

The second session opened M'Goorty went out to finish his man and plugged him with a right swing, which landed on the ear. Brennan wasn't knocked out, but evidently figured he had enough, for he listened to the count and made no effort to get to his feet.

Frankie Jernell of Chicago and Eddie Vogel of Milwaukee stepped right dandy rounds to open the card. The verdict being a draw. Jernell weighed 117 pounds, one and half pounds more than Vogel. Jernell won in the early rounds, but Vogel had a hard punching evened it up at the finish.

Bouts Draw Small House.

Promoter Wagner did not reap any golden-harvest from his show. The card offered wasn't attractive, judging by the small house, and it is doubtful if there was more than \$1,400 in the house. Chicago furnished about \$100.

of Brooklyn making shells for the trucks to haul building materials and the factory. Then they carried as Poughkeepsie. They saved is \$7,000 in handling freight.

inconspicuous because of their activities, but in hundreds of throughout the country, essential Pierce-Arrows do earning and saving, mak-

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A WISE INVESTMENT

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ED M'GOORTY SCORES KAYO IN ROUND TWO

IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

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FASHION'S BLUE BOOK



BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—Special Correspondent.—Lace used to be simple and natural as a village maiden. When it got colored, it did so through age. In a world where most of the Lillies are painted—just because they think the Lillies like 'em better if they are—such rustic simplicity could not, of course, continue. Lace is dyed to match the gown. We see more of this sort of thing now than in any previous season.

This little cap, which some folks call the Greek cap, gives the most charming and graceful line to the slender figure. In addition to that, we may change many an old frock by the addition of a touch like this.

NEWS OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Seventeen thousand dollars in Liberty bonds was raised within fifteen days of the first meeting of the women's meeting of the Englewood Woman's club, when thirty members of the club, acting as saleswomen among the 400 guests at the luncheon and meeting.

Mr. Charles C. Clark, president of the club, predicted, at a meeting of the club, held at the home of Emma MacKenney, that their efforts to produce from their storehouses the money which for years they have been saving up against the day when their children might need it for their schooling.

"For what use will the schools be?" said Miss Ferber. "It is for Prussian rule in them? It is for the women that attic have been built on the houses. From the old trunks in the attics, figuratively speaking, will come the money that will win the war."

New officers elected yesterday by the Chicago Club club for the coming year are:

President—Mrs. William M. Gunton.
First vice president—Mrs. Claremont D. Stone.
Second vice president—Mrs. John D. Burdette.

Recording secretary—Mrs. Thomas Philip Casey.

Corresponding secretary—Mrs. Lydia Bachus.

Treasurer—Mrs. Charles Hamburger.

Mrs. Clayton C. Pickett, retiring president, presided.

Mrs. Julia Cooley read a number of her poems, one of them the following:

THE ANOMALY.

I dance across the meadows refection—
The glory of the day withdraw too soon.
I sing the drumming raindrops at eight—
I dance a swaying torch—wave of light.

At end of day, beneath the stars I ran,
I leaped, I leaped, I leaped, in the wind of Vega's fire.
I heard the music of the spinning choir.

As dawn I rose to kiss the waking day:
When the soft, hazy slopes I made my way
With life's unopened dream, with life's unopened dream,
And lo! I found you Death beside the stream.

A poem by Mrs. Howard Van Doren Shaw, which was read by Mrs. Florence Kiper Frank, in Mrs. Shaw's absence, is this:

THE GRANDMOTHER.

How can I, words, make you understand,
When you so gently stroke my withered hand
And ask me how I like my tea.
And what is the long night rested me?

O girl! My body—not my heart—is dead.
Tell me, O tell me, what your lover said.

Tell how the moonlight on the garden lay,
And what is the red rose you wear today.

I know at once—the memory is dead.
Tell me, O tell me, what your lover said.

The Englewood Woman's club will hold a Liberty loan meeting this evening in the Parkside High school, at which Prof. Herbert Willert will be the speaker.

The story of the community can-
nery conducted last year in Lake Forest
was told yesterday by Mrs. T. E.
Donnelly, who spoke before the mem-
bers of the Chicago Housewives' league,
meeting in the rooms of the Chicago
Women's club.

"The cannery which we maintained
and which was financed by the War
Emergency union was a valuable edu-
cational project for the housewives of
Lake Forest," said Mrs. Donnelly.

"During the short season in which
we worked the work we put up about 500
quarts of fruits and vegetables a day,
turning out many thousands of cans
and giving away to hospitals and char-
itable institutions, about 2,000 cans
of the town were much
interested in the experiment, where-
they could learn from an expert how
the processes were carried out. We

Tribune Cook Book

All recipes have been especially tested
by Mrs. Eddington, with current market
materials and are indexed by her.

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Potato Gelatin.

Perhaps every sort of starch that is known, whether from root or tuber or food seed or from the stem of some plant, may be cooked to a jelly. If corn meal is cooked all night in a fireless cooker it will come out a perfectly jellied mold of the shape of the kettle, if enough water is used. Steel cut oatmeal which has boiling water poured over it and then is left for several hours before it is cooked will, when cooked, resemble tapioca which, as everybody knows, is one of the most jellylike of starches. Corn starch, too, has a notable quality of this sort.

The ordinary cook has not taken advantage of this quality of starch. She knows what a whale for water a bit of gelatin is, but she does not realize that water with any floury or starchy substance always is absorbed to some extent and possibly to a large extent.

The liquid is more than a mere binder. The thickening is caused by the swelling of the starch grain. Just two level tablespoons of flour cooked with a cup of milk will thicken it almost too stiff for a sauce sometimes. In other words, we have eight of liquid to one of dry. Compare that with the bread proportion which is one of liquid to three or more of dry. There is a happy medium between these two proportions which we have illustrated in the making of puddings.

Every starch has its own peculiarities. The grains or food seeds when ripe are enclosed in a glassy little envelope which may be ultimately dry as a bone. A potato is a package of an entirely different sort. It contains on the average 78 per cent of water. As seen in the raw potato the mixture of water and starch has no resemblance to the starch which heat develops almost any jelly.

There is a good deal of that starchy stuff in the potato. Just look at the starch you make for laundry use! There you have a potato jelly, and it took but a small amount of the dry starch to make it. By the way, we might compare that jelly with that made of agar agar, or vegetable gelatin, a starch of the sea. The sea mosses will sustain life because they are a starchy compound. Irish moss, blue mangle is really a jelly.

Two or three years ago a thesis on the potato was prepared which had the following title: "Some Changes in Carbohydrates in Cooking Potatoes, a dissertation submitted to the faculty of the Oxen Graduate School of Science in candidacy for the degree of master of science, department of chemistry." by Harley Embry.

One of the first statements made is that the potato is of interest to the scientist because of its "complex composition." One of the early panels of this thesis is "How Possible Factor in Carbohydrates Changes." It says: "Only three forms of carbohydrates—gelatinized starch, soluble starch, and dextrose—could be produced from starch by heat. When starch is made into a paste with water and then heated, the starch granules are gelatinized. The temperature at which this occurs varies with the kind of starch and other conditions."

Those three forms come under the eye of the housewife every day are fascinating in their behavior to the scientist and the cook needs to learn to be fascinated by them.

MEETINGS

Events Scheduled in Chicago
Today and Tonight.

Nettelhorst school, Aldine and Broad-
way, 8 p. m.—Supt. John D. Shoop will
speak on the festivities incident to the
opening of the school community cen-

ter.

Insurance Exchange, 8 p. m.—Ben-

jamin Ball Freud of Armour Institute

will speak on "Explosives" at a meet-

ing of the Fire Insurance Club of Chi-

cago.

Art Institute, 8 p. m.—The regular

meeting of the Illinois chapter of the

American Institute of Architects will

be the principal attraction.

Stanford Union, Avenue and
Fourteenth place, 8 p. m.—Dr. A. S.

Hershfield will speak at an illustrated

lecture on "Some Causes of Contagious

Diseases."

Hotel Morrison, 1215 p. m.—"The

Seven Fundamental Activities or Di-

visions of Business" will be the subject

of an address by Harrington Emerson,

efficiency expert, before the Cook

county real estate board at its weekly

luncheon.

"When war was declared last year I

was a resident in a Chicago settlement,

and I was an arrant coward. I had

been a sanitarian superintendent and

sufficiently versed in surgery to have

gone overseas, to answer my country's

call."

"I listened to stories of desolated

Belgium, torn France, ruined

Germany, from the Mincio, followed

Joffre's pounds, followed my kindred

around the army at Sixteenth

and Michigan avenue every day,

was a follower of Mary Antin in her

wild patriotic speeches, and with all

my outward show I knew myself to be

a coward."

"Three months I suffered the tor-

tures of the damned, gave up my resi-

dency, and went home to a village

refugee, where I will give

you, give what I can for my coun-

try. Her unselfishness, has

taught me to find myself—do my bit

and overcome difficulties. The latter

is the greatest thing a commonwo-

man can do for an individual."

"If this should be the lucky paper

send the money to the Red Cross, for

I hope that my country has taught

me to be unselfish." —Lee Joyce.

—

Berea College Goods on Sale.

Hand woven fabrics and household

furniture, the product of the students

of Berea college, Berea, Ky., will be

placed on sale today at the Chicago

School of Domestic Arts and Science.

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LAUNCH FIGHT FOR NEW STATE CONSTITUTION

Justice Carter Named as Head of Campaign; Urged by Lowden.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

Springfield, Ill., April 8.—[Special.] The campaign to carry through the constitutional convention proposition that goes to the voters in Illinois in November, was launched officially today.

Justice Orrin N. Carter of the Illinois Supreme court was chosen as chairman of the executive committee and directing head of the campaign at a conference of men from all over the state.

Justice Carter was directed to name four others to act with him as a preliminary committee on ways and means. Two of these will be from Chicago and two from the electorate. Justice Carter said tonight that he may not be able to announce the names until after the adjournment of the April term of the Supreme court, some time next week.

Biggest Thing for Illinois.

"It is a post that I did not seek, and accepted only after mature consideration," Justice Carter said. "I consented only after I determined that it was a duty that is owing to the state. Feeling that it is absolutely non-partisan in its character and that a revision of the constitution of Illinois is an imperative necessity, I agreed to accept the chairmanship of the campaign organization in behalf of submission of the question of calling a constitutional convention."

Gov. Lowden, who participated in the convention, made a "peppy" and energetic speech, in which he said that the biggest single thing that can be done for Illinois in getting ready for conditions that will arise as a natural result of the war conditions is to put through the convention proposal in November. After that there must be elected a constitutional convention that will prepare a constitution that can furnish the organization for changes in state and local governments that will have to be made.

"I consider the condition critical," Gov. Lowden said. "One of the most patriotic duties that can be done by men who cannot go to the war will be to assist in carrying this proposition in November. Action must begin at once in organizing a campaign of education that will bring to the voters of the state a real conception of what all this means."

Prominent Men Present.

Present at the conference were Gov. Lowden, Justice Carter, Senator E. C. Curtiss of Kankakee, Senator Clarence F. Buck of Monmouth, Senator Walter J. Manly of Mount Sterling, Senator Edward J. Hughes of Chicago, Representative Fred R. De Young of Harvey, Senator George L. Long, May of Springfield, Miss M. Brown, Attorney J. P. Murphy, M. E. Greenbaum, George E. Cole, and Shelby M. Shagston of Chicago, Maj. W. F. Dods of the legislative reference bureau, and Barney Cohen, Director of labor in the governor's cabinet.

WOMEN INJURED AS STREET CARS CRASH IN LOOP

One woman was severely injured and a number of persons bruised when a State street car collided with a Racine avenue car yesterday at Madison and State streets. An open switch caused the accident. The front platform of the Racine avenue car was demolished and the front truck left the rails. Timothy Hunt, its motorman, was internally injured. His condition is grave.

Both cars were crowded. Passengers were tossed from their seats and women became hysterical. Traffic was blocked for an hour.

Among those given first aid treatment were Mrs. Margaret Henshaw, 906 North La Salle street; Mrs. Bell, 21 Bing, 3755 Addison avenue; Miss Minnie Koenig, 4758 Magnolia avenue; Mrs. Mary Mangen, 3759 South Union avenue; Mrs. Fred Wolf, Glenwood; George Karas, 171 North State street; George K. Colaros, 171 North State street.

A Western avenue street car ran through an open switch at Roosevelt yesterday and struck an auto, driven by John Bastian. Mrs. Ellen Perkin, his wife, was seriously injured.

Second Trial Results in Shorter Murder Sentence

Edward Dougherty was sentenced to sixteen years in the penitentiary yesterday when he plead guilty before Judge Jacob J. Hall in the criminal court to the murder of Martin Hanahan Nov. 9, 1915. Dougherty previously had been sentenced to twenty-five years.

Glensboro, N. J., April 8.—The "drys" were victorious in Glensboro today in the first election held in southern New Jersey under the recently enacted local option law. The vote was 255 to 192 in favor of local option.

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"I consider the condition critical," Gov. Lowden said. "One of the most patriotic duties that can be done by men who cannot go to the war will be to assist in carrying this proposition in November. Action must begin at once in organizing a campaign of education that will bring to the voters of the state a real conception of what all this means."

Prominent Men Present.

Present at the conference were Gov. Lowden, Justice Carter, Senator E. C. Curtiss of Kankakee, Senator Clarence F. Buck of Monmouth, Senator Walter J. Manly of Mount Sterling, Senator Edward J. Hughes of Chicago, Representative Fred R. De Young of Harvey, Senator George L. Long, May of Springfield, Miss M. Brown, Attorney J. P. Murphy, M. E. Greenbaum, George E. Cole, and Shelby M. Shagston of Chicago, Maj. W. F. Dods of the legislative reference bureau, and Barney Cohen, Director of labor in the governor's cabinet.

Great Sale of Fine Suits

AT

\$35

Values Up to \$55

If you were to ask a woman today where the smartest suits are to be had for the price—there's only one answer—if she knows.

It's at Matthews'.

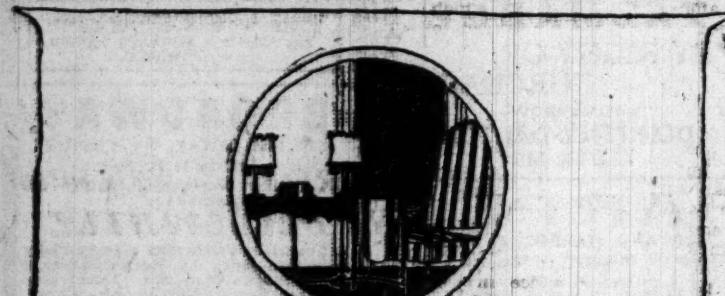
The young woman, the small woman, finds this a suit "Paradise." Nothing to equal it.

The larger woman—the more matronly figure—is equally well taken care of.

The Suit Illustrated is \$35

Regular Price \$55

F. N. MATTHEWS & CO., 21 East Madison Street



Beautiful Lamp Bases In Cloisonne Effects

Attention is called to an unusual display of lamp bases which have been reproduced in cloisonne effects in our own workshops.

From imported originals in bronze copies in wood have been made which duplicate so accurately the effect of the genuine cloisonne as to be indistinguishable without minute examination.

These range in price from \$3.50 for a small boudoir size to \$16.50 for the junior size floor lamp base, appropriate for bridge table and davenport and up to \$30 for the large size floor lamp base.

The originals in bronze range in price from \$20 for the boudoir size to \$125 for the floor lamp size.

Our present display also includes a most varied collection of lamp shades to accompany these bases.

Fifth Floor, North.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT AND COMPANY

EDUCATIONAL

A New Opportunity for Women

STUDY PHARMACY

GREER COLLEGE OF MOTORING

1519 WARSH

GREIG SHORTHAND

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EDWARD C.

YANKEE WHEAT TO CARE FOR U.S. AND ITS ALLIES

Federal April Estimate
Indicates a Yield of
560,000,000 Bu.

Sufficient wheat to take care of the needs of this country and its allies next season is in prospect. The April estimate by the department of agriculture indicates a yield of 560,000,000 bu. This compares with last year's production of 418,070,000 bu and 480,553,000 bu in 1916. In addition a rye crop of around 86,000,000 bu is estimated, largely from the report, and compared with 60,145,000 bu raised last year.

While the figures on wheat were not as optimistic as some of the private guesses, the outlook nevertheless is encouraging, especially in view of the fact that the government raises its per acre every month until harvest, when 19 bu per acre is used for a basis. Using this per acre on the originally planned acreage would indicate a crop of about 630,000,000 bu. No estimate of the abandoned acreage is made in the April report, but the winter killing of wheat this year is believed to have been lighter than usual.

Crop Improved by Rains.

Good rains have fallen in practically all sections of the winter wheat belt since the reports were gathered and the present condition of the crop is believed to be better. There was a decrease in the condition from Dec. 1 to last to April 1 of 0.7 points, as compared with an average decline in the last ten years of 5.7 points between these dates. Further improvement in the crop is likely with favorable weather conditions. In estimating a yield of 560,000,000 bu the government assumes an average abandonment of acreage and average influences on the weather as reported. There was a decrease in the condition from Dec. 1 to last to April 1 of 0.7 points, as compared with an average decline in the last ten years of 5.7 points between these dates. Further improvement in the crop is likely with favorable weather conditions. In estimating a yield of 560,000,000 bu the government assumes an average abandonment of acreage and average influences on the crop to harvest.

A high crop condition is shown in the important states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, all of which have had a condition of 50, same as a year ago. The yield may have suffered in the southwest because of dry weather early in the season, and Texas condition is only 40, while Kansas is given as 67 and Oklahoma as 63.

Flood Administration Pleased.

The liberal forecast has brought optimism to the food administration, and the prediction was unofficially made that if the spring wheat crop maintained the same ratio the next harvest will furnish sufficient wheat to take care of the needs of this country and the allies next year.

The growing wheat crop will yield an average ratio of 1.5 to 1. This will be a total crop of 560,000,000 bu, or an increase of about 260,000,000 bu over last year, when the entire crop was estimated at 651,000,000 bu.

In addition, there is an increase of 26,000,000 bu in the prospective rye crop, or a total prospective increase over last year of about 225,000,000 bu, or about 350,000,000 bu.

There is also hope of an increase of 100,000,000 bu of wheat over last year in Great Britain, France, and also an increase in Canada.

The necessity for rigorous saving between now and harvest is, however, in no way relaxed by harvest prospects; the public is warned.

OTIS ELEVATOR NET INCREASES

New York, April 8.—The Otis Elevator company has issued its report for the year, ended Dec. 31, 1917, showing net income of \$799,265, an increase of \$6,600,000 for centralization. The committee reported purchases. The reduced sugar market was not ready to buy for final granulation. There were late purchases reported, but still somewhat irregular, although these are expected to improve in the near future, as considerable sugar is expected soon.

Open. High. Low. Close. Prev.

May 34.30 34.42 33.53 33.58 34.18
..... 33.95 33.73 32.66 32.84 33.45
October 32.95 32.95 31.90 31.90 32.15
December 31.88 31.99 31.00 31.08 31.75
January 31.78 31.86 30.69 31.00 31.65
Spot steady; middling 35-16c.

New York, April 8.—COTTON.—Principally steady, but today there is a moderate increase in the early trading. Last prices showed net losses of 40 to 50 points due to the following:

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Investors Guide

Information which the Tribune believes in the exercise of care in securing such money are well secured. They mature in 1918, at 6% per cent. The Burrittton General is another grade bond, and the foreigner matures in 1918, and at 3% are on 100 basis.

United Four Wheel Drives.

D. M. H. - The United Four Wheel Drive Truck company has a plant in Chicago, with equipment, and issues at \$27,821, and it recently bought a plant on Long Island, where it has manufacturing trucks for the government. It also has manufactured trucks in the Chicago plant. The amount of stock liability is not known. Without knowing how much stock is outstanding, there is no basis for any estimate of the value of the shares.

United States Mortgage.

D. W. - The United States Mortgage company has not replied to recent inquiries about its condition. The net rate of earnings is fluctuating. The stock salesmen is frantic. A statement of what it actually has earned would be much more to the point than an estimate of what it hopes to earn some time in the future.

Brief Answers.

A. E. H. - The Globe Oil company reports that it earned \$32,446 the month ended Dec. 31, last, and paid out \$10,000 in dividends. Apparently the dividends were paid out of earnings. It is not known how much stock is outstanding, but there is no basis for any estimate of the value of the shares.

J. J. G. - The Curtiss Airplane and Motor corporation is working at capacity, and is not on government contracts. No doubt it is earning something on a current basis, but the amount of money is needed for working capital that it would be imprudent to begin dividends in the near future.

D. D. - Invest your savings now in bonds having terms which have a ready market. You probably can sell the bonds at a profit and can build a house for much less money than it would cost you now.

These figures compare with \$6,645,000 pounds in February, of which \$28,000 pounds were from Alaska and \$754,000 from South America. In January the production was 12,170,000 pounds, of which \$5,920,000 pounds were from Alaska and \$3,300,000 from South America.

Directors of the Distillers' Security corporation have decided to make the price of whisky 80 cents a bottle. This appears to be the basis for the heavy assessment of 10% on the stock. It is reported that action was taken at a meeting last Friday. Official announcement will be made shortly.

It is declared the net quick assets of the corporation are equal to about \$20 a share on the stock. The price was carried in the market at \$40,000, and the shares were reduced to \$12 a hundred.

Financial Notes.

A. E. H. - The independent oil stocks were irregular. Ohio Cities Gas closed up 4% from Saturday, while Mexican Petroleum, Sinclair Oil, and Texas company were lower. Wall street interests are of the opinion that the shares stand for a good rise, but the price of the stock is high, and has sacrificed every consideration to increasing production. Oil men are predicting that the biggest development in tractive power in the next generation will come through the development of oil burning engines.

Objects to Big Stock Dividend.

It transpires that the objection that Washington had to the plan of Swift & Co. for issuing a stock dividend of \$10,000,000 in addition to a \$25,000,000 dividend requirement, in the last quarter, was on the basis for the heavy assessment of 10% on the stock. It is reported that action was taken at a meeting last Friday. Official announcement will be made shortly.

It is declared the net quick assets of the corporation are equal to about \$20 a share on the stock. The price was carried in the market at \$40,000, and the shares were reduced to \$12 a hundred.

NORTHERN POWER.

NET IS HIT HARD BY HIGHER COSTS

Woolworth March Sales Increase \$1,476,561.

The sales of the F. W. Woolworth company for March amounted to \$5,712,875, or \$785,511 for the month.

With almost every railroad in the United States showing net decreases for January and February, the Southern railway shows an increase of \$400,000 net for February.

Associates - Oil - the year ended Dec. 31, earned net profits of \$3,841,785, against \$3,301,501 for 1916.

For preferred dividends there were \$785,511 for amortization, depreciation, and other credits, and \$2,436 in 1916. Amortization and depreciation absorbed \$575,000, leaving it necessary to draw on accumulated surplus for \$240,870 to make the dividend payments on the common.

The balance sheet compares as follows:

AMOUNTS.

1917. 1916.

Net Profit, etc. \$50,780,707 \$24,565,500

Net Div. fund, etc. 682,193 1,000,500

Investments in other companies, etc. 13,300 10,000

Dividends declared for the year, etc. 4,465,370 4,000,000

Dividends paid, etc. 200,000 204,000

Dividends received, etc. 449,613 535,000

Net Income, etc. 1,170,071 971,787

Net Profit, etc. \$50,191,576

LIABILITIES.

1917. 1916.

Capital stock, etc. \$15,921,600 \$11,185,000

Surplus, etc. 10,000,000 8,000,000

Dividends, etc. 62,020,000 35,000

Net Assets, etc. 102,810 102,810

Net Assets, etc. \$50,191,576

Net Assets, etc. 751,408 902,420

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CLOSING BULGE IN OATS MARKET; SHORTS SCARED

Free Covering Noted in
Final Period; Reports on
Export Trade Mixed.

Urgent short covering was responsible for a closing bulge in the oats market yesterday and final figures were 1 1/2% higher than previous resting points. Just previous to this the market had had a decline in free selling by one of the commission houses, after having ruled most of the day. Commission houses quickly took the cheap offerings and were followed by others. The shorts and there was a scramble to cover during the last fifteen minutes of trading.

The government report on winter wheat was not as bearish as generally expected, and trade was also more or less influenced by the strength in corn. Cash oats were 1 1/4% higher, although premiums showed no change from closing last week. The shorts were 1 1/2% higher. There were rumors of liberal export business worked from here at 1 1/4% lower basis, although most traders said seaboard interest was nil. Receipts were 229,000 bushels. Primary markets had 1,833,000 bushels, against 1,139,000 bushels a year ago. Local stock decreased 274,000 bushels the week.

May Corn Near Maximum.

May corn finished 5% higher and only 1/2% under the maximum price. The strength in oats helped the market at the close, but previous to that buyers were working on the theory that May delivery would sell up to the limit of \$1.23 as soon as possible. In most markets the market commences the latter part of this week. First trades in July corn are expected to be materially above the May maximum. Cash corn was steady. Receipts here were 244,000 bushels and primary markets had 1,408,000 bushels against 794,000 bushels a year ago. Local stocks of corn increased 248,000 bushels for the week.

Last Rally in Product.

Provisions were weak most of the day, but rallied in the latter part of the session and closed slightly higher. Packing interests were credited with buying on the decline. Selling pressure was higher than expected in view of the big hog reaction in price and the report on live stock, latter showing 9.7 per cent more breeding sows than last year.

Average weight of hogs received here last week was 241 lbs, against 239 lbs previous week and 211 lbs a year ago. Western markets received 145,650 hogs against 88,750 a year ago. Lard exports last week were 6,232,000 lbs, compared with 16,195,000 lbs a year ago, while bacon exports were 17,044,000 lbs, against 22,769,000 lbs last year.

Dull, Easy Hogs Market.

May was dull and easy. Cash No. 2 sold at \$1.05, No. 1 at \$1.04. Hogs ruled slow and unchanged. Hitting and mixing grades were quoted at \$1.70-\$1.95 and cash at \$1.75-\$1.80, feed and mixing quotable at \$1.65-\$1.82, and screenings at \$1.00-\$1.25, with latter selling at \$1.10-\$1.20.

Timothy seed was dull. September closed \$3.50 bid and \$3.00 asked. October \$3.80 asked. Cash lots sold at \$6.00-\$8.00. Cloverseed was unchanged, with cash quoted at \$20.00-\$21.00, and spot prime \$23.00.

Flax closed 1¢ lower, with cash quoted at \$11.42-\$14.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8.—WHEAT—Local No. 2, mixed \$1.02-\$1.05; No. 3, \$1.55-\$1.60; No. 2 white, \$1.65-\$1.90; No. 3, nominal; No. 2 yellow, \$1.65-\$1.90; No. 3, nominal; No. 2 mixed, \$1.65-\$1.90; No. 2 white, 80¢; No. 2 mixed, \$68-\$69¢; RYE—\$27.00-\$27.74; KAFFIR AND MILO MAIZE—\$1.20-\$1.25; CORN—\$1.20-\$1.25; TIMOTHY—\$27.00-\$27.50; choice prairie, \$22.50-\$25.00; choice alfalfa, \$20.00-\$25.00; CORN—\$1.20-\$1.25.

PIOMBO, Rio, April 8.—CORN—5¢ higher to 16¢ lower; No. 3 white, \$1.85; No. 4 white, \$1.71; No. 5 white, \$1.70-\$1.75; No. 6 white, \$1.60-\$1.65; No. 7 white, \$1.50-\$1.60; No. 8 white, \$1.45-\$1.50; No. 9 white, \$1.40-\$1.50; No. 10 white, \$1.35-\$1.40; No. 11 white, \$1.30-\$1.40; No. 12 white, \$1.25-\$1.30; No. 13 white, \$1.20-\$1.25; No. 14 white, \$1.15-\$1.20; No. 15 white, \$1.10-\$1.15; No. 16 white, \$1.05-\$1.10; No. 17 white, \$1.00-\$1.05; No. 18 white, \$0.95-\$1.00; No. 19 white, \$0.90-\$0.95; No. 20 white, \$0.85-\$0.90; No. 21 white, \$0.80-\$0.85; No. 22 white, \$0.75-\$0.80; No. 23 white, \$0.70-\$0.75; No. 24 white, \$0.65-\$0.70; No. 25 white, \$0.60-\$0.65; No. 26 white, \$0.55-\$0.60; No. 27 white, \$0.50-\$0.55; No. 28 white, \$0.45-\$0.50; No. 29 white, \$0.40-\$0.45; No. 30 white, \$0.35-\$0.40; No. 31 white, \$0.30-\$0.35; No. 32 white, \$0.25-\$0.30; No. 33 white, \$0.20-\$0.25; No. 34 white, \$0.15-\$0.20; No. 35 white, \$0.10-\$0.15; No. 36 white, \$0.05-\$0.10; No. 37 white, \$0.00-\$0.05.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 8.—CORN—5¢ higher to 16¢ lower; No. 3 white, \$1.85; No. 4 white, \$1.71; No. 5 white, \$1.70-\$1.75; No. 6 white, \$1.60-\$1.65; No. 7 white, \$1.50-\$1.60; No. 8 white, \$1.45-\$1.50; No. 9 white, \$1.40-\$1.50; No. 10 white, \$1.35-\$1.40; No. 11 white, \$1.30-\$1.40; No. 12 white, \$1.25-\$1.30; No. 13 white, \$1.20-\$1.25; No. 14 white, \$1.15-\$1.20; No. 15 white, \$1.10-\$1.15; No. 16 white, \$1.05-\$1.10; No. 17 white, \$1.00-\$1.05; No. 18 white, \$0.95-\$1.00; No. 19 white, \$0.90-\$0.95; No. 20 white, \$0.85-\$0.90; No. 21 white, \$0.80-\$0.85; No. 22 white, \$0.75-\$0.80; No. 23 white, \$0.70-\$0.75; No. 24 white, \$0.65-\$0.70; No. 25 white, \$0.60-\$0.65; No. 26 white, \$0.55-\$0.60; No. 27 white, \$0.50-\$0.55; No. 28 white, \$0.45-\$0.50; No. 29 white, \$0.40-\$0.45; No. 30 white, \$0.35-\$0.40; No. 31 white, \$0.30-\$0.35; No. 32 white, \$0.25-\$0.30; No. 33 white, \$0.20-\$0.25; No. 34 white, \$0.15-\$0.20; No. 35 white, \$0.10-\$0.15; No. 36 white, \$0.05-\$0.10; No. 37 white, \$0.00-\$0.05.

DETROIT, Mich., April 8.—LIVESTOCK—Cattle—\$1.20-\$1.25; hogs—\$1.00-\$1.05; swine—\$0.80-\$0.85; lambs—\$1.10-\$1.15.

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ANTED—FEMALE HELP.

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YOUNG, FOR CLERICAL WORK;

EXPERIENCED, for office work.

RECOMMENDED, for particular work.

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work, good writing and

good arithmetic, apply

FOR OFFICE WORK: \$8 to

LADY—with OFFICE EXPERT

experience to take dictation.

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CHAMBERMAID.

A month, room and board.

Apply Chicago Club room.

MAID AND BATHROOM MAID.

High class hotel.

Bath and board.

COOK.

good food, room, ref.

required. Oak

and Second Maid.

experienced, \$10 to \$12.

GUNN WHITE WOMAN, PLAIN

HOUSEWIFE.

GENERAL, EAT-DRINK-DRIVE

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CHILDREN'S NURSE

must be cheerful, good food

and call.

PERFECTED MAID,

North Side, Apple

Residence, Winnetka.

2 rooms and 1 infant in family.

good house and

call.

Call Mrs. S. 623.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER,

room, 601 Hawthorne-pl. 2d

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work, care of child, \$10 to \$12.

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AND JEWERS—IN DRESS

M. Pearson, 2d and

3d fl. room, good wages.

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ALICE

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GENERAL HOUSEWORK, GOOD

and call, phone 7000.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER,

room, 501 Calumet.

GOOD PLAIN COOK.

experienced, room, \$500.

NURSERY, YOUNG, ETC.

and care of boy & girl, \$12.

W. 7000, 6th fl. 2d Sat.

MAID WANTED

3 in family, nr. lake; maid's

and maid's room, \$450.

GIRL

good wages, \$600

EXPERIENCED, FOR GENERAL

work, room, \$450.

W. 7000, 6th fl. 2d Sat.

REFINED BINDER GIRLS,

sewing machine operators,

work and business.

EXPERIENCED, FOR COOKING AND

Baking, room, \$500 or \$600.

GENERAL, ETC.

room, 501 Calumet.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER,

room, \$500.

NURSERY, YOUNG, ETC.

and care of boy & girl, \$12.

W. 7000, 6th fl. 2d Sat.

MAID WANTED

3 in family, room and

maid's room, \$450.

GIRL

good wages, \$600

EXPERIENCED, FOR COOKING AND

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room, 501 Calumet.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER,

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